

COTTAM & Co.
OUTFITTERS.
CHRISTY'S BATH GOWNS,
TOWELS,
BATHING DRESSES,
BY JAMAS.
KENT'S HAIR & TOOTH BRUSHES,
SOAP, PERFUMERY,
&c., &c.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 458 日五廿月八年二十二號光

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1897.

四月廿日一號

"ODOL."
THE MEDICAL HALL,
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE,
73, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONG KONG.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

NOTICE.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS £600,000
RESERVE FUND £50,000
INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent, per
annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 3 " " 3 "
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1897. [33]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £10,000,000
RESERVE FUND £6,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £10,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. McCONACHIE, Esq.—Chairman.
St. C. MICHAELSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq.
M. D. Ezeekiel, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:—P. W. GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent,
per annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 15th August, 1897. [33]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1897. [33]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. Gilliæ, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stoltericht, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chau Ki Shun, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1897. [7]

CAROLINUM-UM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR 10 YEARS.
With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,
SCHEELE & CO.,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1897. [52]

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE.

JASTRAM'S PATENT
GOLDEN MEDAL
PETROLEUM ENGINES
OF 2 TO 12 H.P.

FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES.

WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.

Consumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour.

A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P.

Engine will be shown and full particulars be given on application.

SCHEELE & CO., HONGKONG,

Sole Agents for the East.

47 NO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

THE
CLUB HOTEL,
5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisines under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and attending information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of staying either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA without extra charge—the ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER and the Physician.

Certified Guides are in attendance of both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETOR.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager.

HOTEL
METROPOLE,
1, TSUJII, TOKYO.

15, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1897.

L. DREWETTE, Manager.

TOKYO.

15, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1897.

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1897.</

Intimation.

W. BOFFEY & Co.
TAILORS,
2, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Have an entirely NEW STOCK of WOOLLENS to suit the Present and Coming Season,
constituting of—
FANCY SUITINGS, DRESS, FROCK and MORNING COAT SUITINGS, ULSTER and
OVERCOATINGS, BREECHES and RIDING MATERIALS in variety.
FANCY VESTINGS, TATTERSALLS and others.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1896.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED AD. 1841.

WINEs
AND
SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORt after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the DISPENSARY before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are rare Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest Price, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure COGNAC, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKEY.—All our Whiskey is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKEY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1896. [1510]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO AND NEWCHWANG.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMSUI,"

Captain Vaughan, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1896. [1528]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"NANCHANG,"

Captain Flinders, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 6th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1896. [1533]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DARDANUS,"

Captain Gregory, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1896. [1535]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOKKA, CHINA, MEXICO and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1896. [1477]

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"ELISABETH RICKMERS."

Captain Andersen will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 8th instant.

For Freight, apply to

ARNSDOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Pottenger Street.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1896. [1478]

WHYTE & MACKAY
"DOUBLE LION BRAND"
SPECIAL
SELECTED HIGHLAND WHISKY.

PURE, MILD AND VERY CREAMY.

Sole Agents to Hongkong.

ROBERT JACK & Co.

Pottenger Street.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1896. [1477]

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE TZAR AND THE PRIMIER.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Tsar and Lord Salisbury conferred together for one hour on Sunday.

THE MATABALE REVOLT.

A telegram from Gen. Salisbury reports serious fighting on the Matabale River, lasting three days.

One engagement lasted ten hours, when the troops were fairly hemmed in by the rebels, who were well armed.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

The French papers report an interview between M. Cambon and the Sultan, in which the former warned His Majesty against the armed intervention of Europe if the troubles in Armenia and Crete continued.

He added that this would mean, if not the end of the Ottoman Empire, at least the end of the dynasty, and that the European *sentiment* was perfect.

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PIRACY ON THE CHINA COAST.

That we've not heard the last of piratical outrages is very certain, and if any doubts are entertained on the subject surely the "little reminders" we have every three or four months should suffice to put those who "go down to the sea in ships" on the China coast well on their guard. After the shocking *Nanosc* and *Greyhound* atrocities one would have thought that precautions would have been generally adopted, but if all we hear is correct there is need for saying to our nautical friends—Remember the *Greyhound* and *Nanosc* tragedies!

The latest piratical outrage on the coast of China, near Amoy, is reported by our Amoy correspondent as follows:—We have just got information of a dastardly piratical outrage perpetrated between this port and Chinchuan. A Chinese junk with a cargo of flour left Amoy and was attacked by a pirate cutter shortly after leaving port. The pirates, numbering at least 20 men armed to the teeth, boarded the trading junk and chased all hands below and shut them down. Then they transferred most of the flour to their own vessel, but as they couldn't get all the cargo into their own boat the pirates decided to take the trading craft in tow and with this object put six of their number on board to manage the sails and steer. During the night the pirates decided to go below to sleep, whom they ordered to trim sails and steer. When the pirates were sound asleep one of the sailors slipped the cover over the hatchway and with the assistance of his mates soon had the drowsy marauders secured below deck, nails and weights of all kinds being used to prevent them getting on deck. In the meantime the skipper cut the tow rope and putting his vessel with all sail set, before the wind he soon got back to Amoy, where he at once handed over his six prisoners to the native authorities, who will doubtless soon rid the world of such dangerous robbers.

PIRACY NEAR NINGPO.

Thus the *Shanghai Mercury* in a recent issue:—

On Saturday morning Major Watson, head of the Police at Ningpo, captured a pirate who belongs to a gang of robbers that attacked a boat off Shanghai a little while ago. The robber was strutting about in the settlement with a bundle of clothing on his back and was arrested by a native constable.

PONAPE ISLAND AND THE CAROLINE GROUP.

(Specially written for the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

When the Pope, a few years ago, arbitrated in favour of Catholic Spain against Protestant Germany for the possession of the Caroline Islands he could have little guessed what an expensive legacy he was bequeathing to the stout Defenders of the Faith. To use a business phrase, it has been anything but a paying investment. Some wise man—has somewhere said—"If you have a doubtful contract sublet it!" The sound common sense of practical Germany seems to have accepted this conclusion. To compare small things with great, the troubles in Ponape, like the more recent and heavier ones in Cuba, have opened up a devouring gulf, absorbing abundance of blood and treasure. Who will be the next Corinto in Ponape to leap into that gulf remains to be seen. The extent of the Spanish losses in the late war has not been, and probably never will be fully known to the outer world. Hundreds of lives were squandered in vain expeditions along the Metalanian coast, mostly those of Maillam—poor soldiers, well led, but feebly handled in action. The result is that the natives of Metalanian district, under the advice of certain of their chiefs who know European customs, and therefore should know better, entertain a profound contempt for all sorts of Europeans whatsoever, along with a huge confidence in their own resources and valour, which, however commendable in itself, is only likely one day to bring down ruinous disaster upon their heads. On the other hand the great national pride of Spain and her vaunting ambition for colonial dominion shines out clearly, yet here in her pathetic efforts to conserve the Three Antilles and this her newest acquisition, the wreck and *cajado* marks of her once magnificent empire. The world looks on and wonders at the intermittent flashes of the dying embers. The great palace within and without has been ruined and brought low by conflagration. Little by little those old foes fire, water, and wind work out their ancient feuds until the whole ruined fabric sinks into grey ash—a *momentus mori*, a sorrowful warning to those who guide the course of great empires that man's ambitions and the fruit of them, like themselves, are but mortal.

Ponape has been the mosquito, Cuba the vampire. Even little Ponape, herself the most advanced and most thickly populated of the Caroline group, has been a very costly and troublesome acquisition. Whilst the other multitude of islands lying thickly scattered to the westward are still unimproved, void of results, inhabited by fierce and savage tribes, fragments of forgotten folk, continually occupied in civil war, amongst which civilization is sparsely represented here by the station of some lone American missionary fighting his way against odds, there by the house of some plodding trader, English, American or Japanese, himself doomed, maybe long to a sudden and violent death at the hands of treacherous and cowardly barbarians, we know neither honour nor mercy. Ponape herself is a fertile little island lying 6 deg. 45 min. North by 138 deg. 14 min. East, some 70 miles in circumference, surrounded by a dense belt of mangroves for the most part, the exhalation of which from the month of April onwards up to September on the cessation of the trade-wind blowing bright and clear out of the North-east, produce many catastrophic and sebile affections amongst the natives.

The population of the island is some 5,000, of which the largest portion resides in the Kit and Metalanian district. The language is a northern form of Malayo-Polynesian, with a strong Melanesian and a fairly strong Japanese tinge. All the old traditions, and indeed the architecture and disposition of the tribes themselves, point distinctly to a Malayo-Japanese civilization overthrown by a great barbarian invasion from the south. The great ruin in the Metalanian district have keenly attracted the attention of the curious. They are built upon a number of small coral islets, intersected by numerous waterways more or less shallow, every now and then overgrown and choked up with the encroaching mangrove-belt. The largest enclosure is upon the island of Nantanchang. The great outer wall measures about 250 by 180 feet in area, and about 30 feet in height at highest point, enclosing an inner wall about 20 by 60, which encloses a great vault or tomb, where excavations yielded rich results in shell ornaments, ancient adzes and war-axes, spear-heads and countless fragments of broken reliefs and bones. Of vaults in Nantanchang I counted four in all, every one of them yielding a more or less plentiful harvest, of which I shall write later on.

To continue, Ponape is a rich and fertile island producing abundance of copra, ivory-nut, and Aca-nut, the last named a large, brownish, red nut with rough outer rind which produces a valuable varnish, hardly known as yet in European markets. The island's resources have hardly been developed at all. A clearing has been made around the little settlement of Santiago, Kit District, and Henry Nanawal, chief of Renduk, a most progressive and enterprising man, for is

advance of his generation in every way, has at great pains planted a great valley with cocoanuts and otherwise improved the land; but there are two solitary exhibitions of energy and industry and quite out of keeping with the general rule of listlessness, baseness and general *laissez faire*. Brooks and rivulets of sweet water everywhere abound and the island scenery presents a rich panorama of forest and waterfalls, a glorious scene of rich, varied, luxuriant tropical vegetation birds abound, several species peculiar to the island, amongst them the *Palau*, a brown and white pigeon, and a reddish and brown parrot (the *Kos rubrigularis*). A peculiar black and brown bird (*Kos*) is found, resembling a miniature albatross. Huge eels abound in the swamps and, strange to say, are greatly dreaded by the natives, probably owing to some lingering notion of Asiatic serpent-worship. The palm family are represented by several varieties of the ever-present cocoanut palm, or *Nipa*, by two Areca palms, the *Karai* and the *Kotop*, by the *Paraw* swamp palm, (the *Nipa* of the Philippines), and last, but not least, by the *Ota* or vegetable, waxy palm, called by the Spanish *Palma de Marfil*, the round hard nuts of which find a ready sale in the European market.

The island is divided up into three large provinces, Kit, U, and Metalanian, and into two small ones, Not and Chokach (called erroneously *Yakotsu* by American missionaries), each under its own chief or King. The genius of English colonization here is sharply contrasted with that of Spain. The old country sends out numbers of her best and bravest sons to seek out new lands and to carve out their fortunes at will. It is the old *drakto* or home-leaving of the Athenians of Thucydides. Spain adopts the system of fortifying and garrisoning a strong position in the heart of a hostile or semi-hostile population. The fruits of these systems are, on the one hand solid advantage and lasting prosperity; on the other, dissension, dissatisfaction and disaster.

Ponape, though she possesses, as far as we know, no mineral wealth, contains rich resources in her forests. Amongst her most remarkable forest trees are the *Yew*, the *Lauk* (two *Calophyllum*), the *Korai*, a tall timber-tree, with red wood valuable for cabinet making, the *Tong*, a fine reddish-brown wood, the *Palau*, and *Uinal*, species of giant mangrove, the *Ponac* or rosewood (*Thespesia populnea*), and the *Koth*, a tree with very hard wood with a beautiful grain. The *Marap* (*Acacia edulis*) and the *Chatak*, a tall buttressed tree, bearing clusters of bright oval berries—the food of the fruit-peignons—also produce a good hard wood valuable for housebuilding and the construction of boats. Other two remarkable trees are the *Nipa* and the *Alo*, or *Banyan* tree, both belonging to the Ficoid order. The almost unbroken wilderness of the interior grows many other forest trees and plants, many merely ornamental, some reputed to possess valuable medicinal qualities. Weeds and creeping plants abound everywhere, to the great annoyance and impediment of the booted and clothed foreigner who rashly ventures into the woody wilds.

The highest peak in the island is that of Tolecom (2850 ft.) in Kit District. Mount Whana in the same district and Mount Kupuricha in U are nearly as high. Close to the Kit and Metalanian border is a curious looking basalt shaft called by the natives *Atta-U*, the *Asa Head*, known to Captains "Bull" Hayer, of buccaneering fame, by the equally picturesque title of *The Sentry Box*. It overlooks the pretty and picturesque island of Motok, whose people dwell in security like the good folk of Laish of old. "They dwell afar off in peace, for no enemy was nigh." A little way further up, past Nantanchang, the abode of Joe Kehoe, a poor old American settler, and Nantanchang, the Metalanian coast is indented by two deep harbours, Middle Harbour (*Ponapit*) and Weather Harbour—abreast of latter is Chalapak River, where in the late war the Spanish lost terribly in storming a native fort—formerly frequented by whaling-vessels, but now deserted and abandoned by sailing masters and whaling captains alike, who were thoroughly disgusted at the meanness, double dealing and incredible avarice of the natives, who with justice may be styled the lowest islanders of the Pacific. Now—days nearly all ships trading touch at Motok Harbour or Rongkut, where the anchorage is good and wood and water, provisions and produce cheaper and easier to be procured. The King of Metalanian and his favourite courtier and factotum, David Lump, are two curious personages. The latter picked up his English and his manners together from a whaling-vessel. *Verbo*, top. The former is a gloomy, morose old man, who turned religious in his old age in order to dodge the sins and crimes of his youth. He has a great hatred and contempt of the *Macha polop*, or white faces, which is as cordially reciprocated by all of them who have met him. He draws the princely salary of twenty dollars a month from the Spanish to keep him in good humour; and so the farce goes on. Whether the comedy will or will not result one day in a tragedy remains to be seen.

F. W. CHRISTIAN.

THE OMENS IN THE SKY.

SHANGHAI: September 24th.

To all people who carefully watch the omens in the sky the impression that the present calm in the political atmosphere of the Far East is soon likely to undergo a violent change is daily becoming stronger, as the forerunners of an approaching storm gather from the West. For months past the papers have, every other day, recorded the passage of ships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, bringing "reliefs" to Vladivostock. Fifteen hundred or two thousand men at a time, and while it is true that the returning ships carry back time-expired men, invalids, etc.

Sanitary Board Offices, Hongkong, 4th September, 1896.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Board that the finding of His Honour Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, in an action brought against the Board in July last to recover damages for the removal of portions of certain cocktails, was as follows:—"I am of opinion that the removal of any portion of the joints or any portion of the cocktails taken down was certainly not within the powers of the Board, and that constitutes a misfeasance which converts the legal entry, the original lawful entry of the officers of the Sanitary Board, into trespass *ab initio* and commanding upon this decision the Hon. the Acting Attorney-General writes that, "The Acting Justice Judge decided . . . that the removal of boards from off the premises, whether *clean* or *dirty*, was an illegal act and rendered the Sanitary Board trespassers *ab initio*."

It is upon this decision that the Crown Soldier admitted trespass in the more recent actions for damages taken by the occupant of Nos. 83 and 90, Bonham Strand, against the Board.

It will be within the recollection of the members of the Board that at a meeting held on February 27th of this year, the western portion of the city was declared to be affected by plague, under by-law 22 made under section 13 of Ordinance 15 of 1894, and the resolution of the Board authorized the Medical Officer of Health and his staff to make a house to house visitation within that portion of the city bounded on the North by the *Praya*, on the South by *Caine* and *Bonham Roads*, on the East by *Wyndham Street*, and on the West by the Western boundaries of Marine Lot No. 164 and in Land Lot No. 332 for the purposes stated in the by-law referred to, and at about the same date a number of European and Chinese constables were temporarily transferred to the Board for the purposes of this house to house inspection and cleansing, while application was also made to the Military Authorities for the loan of a few soldiers to perform similar duties under the supervision of the constables and Inspectors of Nuisances.

On April 1st a further resolution was passed by the Board declaring the Eastern division of the city to be similarly affected by plague, and additional men were obtained from the Police Department and from the Military Authorities for work in that portion of the city.

On April 1st the Board appointed under the provisions of Ordinance 15 of 1895 a Select Committee, consisting of the President, Captain Superintendent of Police, and the Medical Officer of Health, to supervise and arrange all matters connected with the cleansing and inspection of houses, and also the house to house visitation within the areas infected by "epidemic plague," and the work was carried on throughout under the personal supervision of this Select Committee.

The services of the soldiers were dispensed with by a resolution of the Board under date of June 4th and of the European and Chinese constables on July 1st.

That portion of by-law 22 under which the work of cleansing and disinfection was carried out reads as follows:—"If the premises so visited

or any part thereof shall be found in a dirty or insanitary condition in the opinion of the officer making such visitation, he may forthwith take steps to have the same thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by the staff of the said Board, or by contractors or others specially appointed for that purpose," and I give it as my opinion, both during the cleansing operations and when called as a witness in the actions taken against the Board, that the taking down and the removal of dirty and rotten cocktails was essential to the thorough cleansing and disinfection of the premises.

His Honour Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, however, read by law 22, which relates to periods when an epidemic is raging in the colony, and the action to be taken to disinfect and cleanse *premises* under such circumstances, with by-laws 23 and 24, which I, in common with other members of the Board, have always considered as relating to the action to be taken in dealing with *articles* which have been in contact with sporadic cases of an infectious disease; by-law 24 states that, when "in my opinion" duly certified to writing of a duly authorized officer of the Sanitary Board, any article cannot be prepared for an attack of which there is no intention contemplated in any quarter.

Japan is in no humor to raise a fresh storm. Great Britain is to too closely wedded to peace; and China is too much beneath contempt for Russia to contemplate attack on the Pacific side from any of these three. There is absolutely no other quarter to look to for assault and seeing that she is safe from every side from attack these mighty masses of grey coated troops and these ever-growing naval armaments can only be intended for offensive operations. The question is—Against whom? We may not anticipate that we shall have to wait many months for the answer. It looks as if Russia were deliberately preparing to force a quarrel in some quarter. To-day we are told that Russia and Japan have agreed to a protectorate over Korea, yet that the Japanese troops are to evacuate the peninsula. Japan is thus to withdraw her forces from the country on the borders of which the Russians are massing the most numerous European army that has ever been seen on Asiatic soil, with the King and Ministers of Korea worked like puppets by the Russian Legation, an overwhelming Russian fleet cruising along the coast, with China held absolutely to the chariot of the Czar, and stimulated by revenge and the sense of her own impotence, only too eager to give her cohorts every encouragement to whip the victors in the recent war. At Port Arthur strange preparations are also going on which are of sinister significance. China has no ships and not even the skeleton of a navy, yet the dock and workshops are being rapidly put in order and large quantities of coal are being shipped over them from China. For the use of whom? Certainly not for China's navy; that does not exist. The only inference is that they are intended for the use of China's great protector, which is now preparing to repay herself for the valuable and distinguished services she rendered China over Liaotung and Manchuria.

The frequent presence of Russian surveying officers and engineers at Port Arthur and their perambulations through Manchuria, with the tacit consent or open approval of the Chinese officials, are highly significant indications of the relations between Russia and China, and point unmistakably to the common object of Russia's warlike preparations and of China's

revenge. The practical experience of 1894-5 has shown us that we may expect military operations in Korea and Manchuria to be conducted in the cold season instead of summer for the future. If the people who direct such things can wisely adjust their lines; and if their efforts have at last, but at the cost of several valuable lives, been crowned with success, are we not likely to see the Board, by law 24, be destroyed, the Board and its officers, after working night and day to check the ravages of one of the most terrible and fatal of diseases known to modern science, and when their efforts have at last, but at the cost of several valuable lives, been crowned with success, are we not likely to see the Board, by law 24, be destroyed, the Board and its officers, after working night and day to check the ravages of one of the most terrible and fatal of diseases known to modern science, and when their efforts have at last, but at the cost of several valuable lives, been crowned with success, are we not likely to see the Board, by law 24, be destroyed, the Board and its officers, after working night and day to check the ravages of one of the most terrible and fatal of diseases 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At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in VICTORIA DOCK.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"

Captain G. Payne, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 28th September, 1896. [1518]

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TRITOS,"

Captain W. A. Line, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at Noon.

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To be followed promptly by the S.S. KERMAN.

For Freight, &c., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 28th September, 1896. [1523]

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Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in QUADRUPPLICATE, and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 28th September, 1896. [1509]

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Cassius | To JAVA | October.

S.S. Federation | To JAVA | Nov.

S.S. Germany | To JAVA | Dec.

S.S. Federation | To JAPAN | October.

S.S. Germany | To JAPAN | Nov.

S.S. Cassius | To JAPAN | Dec.

General Agents for China & Japan, LAUTS, WEGENER & Co., Hongkong, 28th September, 1896. [1507]

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHINA & JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Cassius | To JAVA | October.

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